especially been a problem for states, such as Utah, with many rural areas. In fact, Treasury last issued safe harbor limits in 1994, based on 1993 data. Home prices have risen approximately 30 percent in the past eight years, and in some areas of the country by a much higher percentage. This means that the MRB program simply cannot work in many parts of many states because qualified buyers cannot find homes priced below the outdated limits. To have an outdated and unworkable requirement that holds back the families that this program is designed to help is poor public policy that cries out for remedy.

The bill we are introducing today would allow States to determine purchase price limits without reliance on nonexisting sales price data. It does this by limiting the purchase price to three and a half times the MRB qualifying income limit. In the 106th Congress, I joined my friend and colleague from Arkansas, Senator LINCOLN, in introducing this provision as a standalone bill.

Finally, the bill would make Housing Tax Credit apartment production more viable in many very low income, and especially rural, areas by allowing the use of the greater of area or statewide median incomes for determining qualifying income and rent levels. This is how income and rent levels are determined under the very successful multifamily bond program. Current law requires States to use area median income to determine eligible incomes of Housing Tax Credit tenants. In many very low income areas, median incomes are simply too low to generate sufficient rents to make these housing projects feasible. Data from HUD show that current income limits inhibit Housing Tax Credit development in as many as 1,700 of the 2,364 non-metropolitan counties across the country.

The Housing Tax Credit and the MRB programs work and they are important to each State. The Congress recognized this last year by making the important adjustments in the operating levels of these programs to compensate for past inflation. More than 80 senators joined us in this effort by cosponsoring the legislation. This was a vital first step in improving the ability of these programs to meet the affordable housing needs of millions of Americans. Now, we must finish the job by correcting the problems in the programs that limit their effectiveness in delivering this affordable housing. For those of you that cosponsored these bills last year, and those of our colleagues who are new to the Senate, I am asking you to join this bipartisan effort of Senators from both rural and urban States to see that these important provisions are enacted this year.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objeciton, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 677

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Housing Bond and Credit Modernization and Fairness Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. REPEAL OF REQUIRED USE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS ON MORTGAGE SUBSIDY BOND FINANCINGS TO REDEEM BONDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 143(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining qualified mortgage issue) is amended by adding ''and'' at the end of clause (ii), by striking '', and'' at the end of clause (iii) and inserting a period, and by striking clause (iv) and the last sentence.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Clause (ii) of section 143(a)(2)(D) of such Code is amended by striking ''(and clause (iv) of subparagraph (A))''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to repayments received after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. MODIFICATION OF PURCHASE PRICE LIMITATION UNDER MORTGAGE SUBSIDY BOND RULES BASED ON MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 143(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to purchase price requirement) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An issue meets the requirements of this subsection only if the acquisition cost of each residence the owner-financing of which is provided under the issue does not exceed the greater of—

''(A) 90 percent of the average area purchase price applicable to the residence, or

''(B) 3.5 times the applicable median family income (as defined in subsection (f)).''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to financing provided, and mortgage credit certificates issued, after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF AREA MEDIAN GROSS INCOME FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSING CREDIT PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (4) of section 42(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to certain rules made applicable) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting ''and the term 'area median gross income' means the amount equal to the greater of—

''(A) the area median gross income determined under section 142(d)(2)(B), or

''(B) the statewide median gross income for the State in which the project is located.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to—

(1) housing credit dollar amounts allocated after the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(2) buildings placed in service after such date to the extent paragraph (1) of section 42(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 does not apply to any building by reason of paragraph (4) thereof.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 170. Mr. DOMENICI proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 83, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2011.

SA 171. Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. MCCAIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 170. Mr. DOMENICI proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 83, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2002, revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2001, and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2001; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress determines and declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 is revised and replaced and that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002 including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 as authorized by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632).

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT AND RULEMAKING

Sec. 201. Restrictions on advance appropriations.
Sec. 202. Mechanism for implementing increase of fiscal year 2002 discretionary spending limits.
Sec. 203. Reserve fund for prescription drugs and medicare reform in the senate.
Sec. 204. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.
Sec. 205. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for the fiscal years 2001 through 2011:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution—

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: $1,630,290,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $1,674,228,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $1,716,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $1,765,435,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $1,818,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $1,870,639,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $1,943,134,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $2,034,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $2,138,797,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $2,246,021,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $2,377,168,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: $172,000,000.
Fiscal year 2002: $29,260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: $66,094,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $98,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $131,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $168,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $192,621,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $208,314,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $221,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $243,281,000,000.